

WHIG ADVOCATE.

CANTON, MISS.

SATURDAY—FEBRUARY 2, 1839.

BRANDON BANK.

There is nothing so common as the most of the banks of the State receiving specie payments; that have not received entirely pay their small notes in specie, with the exception of the Brandon Bank. It is high time that the press of the State should speak aloud, the murmurs of complaint of the people, that are heard from the North to the South, the West to the East, against the manner in which the Brandon Bank has been conducted. When we consider the immense resources that that bank had to redeem for redemption, and that her paper has not advanced in value, we cannot believe otherwise, than that fraud and speculation of the darkest nature has been practiced upon the people. After the heavy failures of the spring of 1837, when the planters were unable to get money from the merchants, in advance of their crops, the Brandon Bank stepped in the place of the merchants, and commenced the business of advancing on cotton. The Bank continued that course for one year, and if the statement of the officers is to be credited, no notes were discounted but those that were secured by the pledge of cotton, and in no case was a greater sum than \$40 per lb. advanced. Now if the operations of the Bank were confined exclusively to cotton, she should surely have been able long since to redeem her circulation, unless, as we have stated, "corruption has been the order of the day."

We have no doubt but that notes have been discounted upon pledges that were never fulfilled, and that greater amounts of the paper have been obtained by the promise of more cotton than the promisor had to deliver. But notwithstanding all this, when we consider the immense amount of cotton shipped by that Bank, and the high rates at which she disposed of her exchange, concerning thereby, we are astonished that her paper should continue so depreciated in value, and so much still found floating upon the surface of circulation.

If the exchange arising from her cotton had been properly and discreetly applied, she possessed the means of redeeming almost the whole of her circulation. Then what has become of her exchange? We have heard it said, and we credit the report that it has been used by the agents and directors of the bank for the purposes of speculation. We do not believe that all the means this bank had, and may now have, has been applied to its proper use—the redemption of her notes. Even now at every Sheriff's and Marshal's sale we see the agents of that Bank hovering around buying nearly every article that is sold. We do not object to this because property thereby is sold at better prices, on the contrary we wish to see every particle of property sold under the hammer bring its full value. But we would like to know how these agents get their money, unless they draw the Brandon paper from the vaults of that bank and shew it off for current funds, or that they draw the good funds itself from the bank? One or the other course must be the one pursued, and let it be either, it is alike discreditable and a violation of the confidence and rights of the people. Of the manner in which that bank has been conducted, the people know nothing, and learned nothing from the *staked and bribed* report of the Bank Commissioners. But a day of investigation will come—and we hope it will come shortly—when all will be revealed; unless it shall be smothered beneath the ruins of a conflagration done by its own officers and conductors.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

We are pleased that we have in our power to inform our readers that Mississippi has at length wiped from her escutcheon, the foul stain of "enslavement" to the most corrupt administration that was ever fastened upon a nation of freemen—ancient or modern. Mississippi now stands forth free and untrammelled of the chains that bound her to a corrupt party, and claims a stand among her sister states, who first so nobly began the work of reform. JOHN HENKENS, has been elected Senator—triumphantly elected—notwithstanding the tricks and artifices of the loce focus, and the treason of instructed Democrats. We hail this omen as propitious of the downfall of the present dynasty, and that brighter days will follow—that the tree of liberty will again revive and flourish—that the rights of the people will be respected and guarded—that the Vandals will be driven from the capitol, and the scepter wrested from the hands of the present corrupt incumbent. "The ball of revolution is in motion—stop it who can."

The Citizens Bank of this place received last week upwards of twenty thousand dollars in specie.

We notice in the New Orleans Bee of the 19th ult. a reward of \$500 offered for the apprehension of Thornton K. Gannett, who was a short time since employed as clerk in the Citizens Bank of this place. Subsequent to Gannett's discharge, it was discovered that \$5,000 of the bills of the Bank had been embezzled and he is suspected of having taken it. Gannett is about 22 or 23 years of age, fair complexion, light hair, about five feet 10 inches in height, and has previously borne a fair and reputable character.

We have read the speech of Mr. Rives on his resolution to enquire into the fiscal relations of the Government and the United States Bank—it is an able and unanswerable document, and we are not surprised that the Globe should read him out of the party on account of it. We will in due time place it before our readers and let them judge of its merits and demerits.

North Carolina is fairly awake to true principles; she has instructed her Senators, Strange and Brown, to vote against the Sub-Treasury scheme. Well done Old Rip—no one can say but you are now "wide awake and a doing."

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MAILS.

There is no place in the State of so much importance as Canton, that is so poorly supplied with mail facilities. We may truly say we are cut off from the world, so far as mail facilities are concerned. We would therefore urge it upon our Representatives in the Legislature, to use their influence in procuring the citizens of this part of the country more mail routes than they now have. We perceive that Mr. Ives, Senator from Yalabusha, has introduced a resolution to instruct our Senators, and request our Representatives in Congress to procure the establishment of a mail route from Jackson via Madisonville and Sharon to Lexington. We think it would be better to change the proposed route to run through this place, and have no doubt our Representatives would act more in accordance with the views of their constituents if they should give the resolution their support in that shape, than as it now stands. The citizens of this place, which is the most important in the county, have now but one cross mail from Madisonville twice a week, which is not at all sufficient to answer the wants of the community. Nearly all the letters received by the people of the county are received through the post office at this place. Canton being the seat of justice for the county, and the location of three banks, two of them branches of mother banks at Natchez, should be sufficient reasons, together with the facts above stated, to call forth the exertions of our Representatives, both in Congress and the Legislature, to use some energetic measures for the better provision of mail facilities to our citizens hereafter.

We earnestly hope these suggestions will not pass unheeded by our representatives in the State Legislature, and that they will use their exertions to get Congress to provide a little better in this respect for us in future, than they have in the past.

The Legislature of Illinois have passed resolutions, almost unanimously, in opposition to the Sub-Treasury scheme, of receiving nothing but gold and silver in payment of public dues, and the keeping and disbursing of the same by public officers. There was, but six dissenting voices to the resolution. Will the Van Buren party never be convinced that the people will not and cannot sanction such an odious scheme?—a scheme more pernicious to liberty than the poisonous *Opium* to life.

SPAIN.

We see from our exchange papers that a Congress of Nations will probably assemble in a short time to arbitrate matters in Spain. That country has been for a long time convulsed by internal strife, and all the horrors of a civil war. Both parties claiming the throne are said to be nearly equal, and that there was but little hope that the war would be speedily terminated in favor of either of the claimants, unless the neighboring Nations should interfere and adjust their difficulties for them. England has heretofore withheld her consent to such a course, but having at length acceded

to the wishes of the other Nations of Europe, it is thought that an expedition will shortly take place, by which it is believed, that Spain will again be restored to peace and good order.

We are informed that Governor McNamee's parole has been rescinded, and that he will be confined to the penitentiary for the remainder of his term.

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Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect from and after its passage. Approved January 19th, 1839.

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Resolved, That resolutions ought to be passed by the Senate of the United States, condemnatory of that act, and rescinding the resolutions authorizing it to be done. Resolved, That this General Assembly do condemn the Sub-Treasury system which the administration is endeavoring to establish, as another item in that series of fatal experiments of this and the past administration which are the main source of that derangement in the currency and prostration of commercial credit, which have been so severely felt of late in every branch of industry, and which, if suffered to become a law, will by its tendency to augment Executive power, to unite the purse and the sword in the hands of the Executive, and to destroy the credit system, by the execution of specie in Government dues, ultimately change the real character of our Government, and place in peril the liberties of our country.

Resolved, That we consider the public lands of the United States as the common property of all the States and we therefore condemn the late act of Congress, allowing settlers on the public lands the right of preemption at the minimum price, as an act of gross injustice to the old States, who originally ceded them, or who contributed to a common fund for the purchase.

Resolved, That we believe the proper and equitable disposition of the public domain, is to divide the proceeds arising from their sales, among the several States of the Union, according to the ratio of their federal population.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress will represent the wishes of a majority of the people of this State by voting to carry out the foregoing resolutions.

The Raleigh Star, in speaking of these resolutions makes the following eloquent and appropriate remarks:—"A misrepresented and injured people—an expunged journal—and the wrongs set forth in these resolutions, have imperatively called for the condemnatory voice of North Carolina; and nobly has that call been responded to. Thanks to that gallant and honored band of Commonwealths, who, though assailed by government partisans, have stood up calm and unterrified, confident of the justice of their cause, and of the certainty of victory. Let Senators thus act, when these resolutions shall come up

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The same writer says:—"From Quebec we learn that the Editor and Publishers of the *Canadienne*, a French paper, have been arrested and committed to prison."

NORTH CAROLINA.

The following resolutions have passed the Senate and House of Representatives of North Carolina by triumphant majorities. They need no comment from us, they speak for themselves in a language not to be mistaken or misunderstood. Will Messrs. Strange and Brown obey or resist? *Non coram.*—*Fide*, Whig. Resolved therefore, That the General Assembly do condemn the late decided manner that act of the Senate of the United States, expunging the records of that body, as a palpable violation of the plain letter of the constitution, and act of party servility, calculated to degrade the character of the Senate.

Resolved, That resolutions ought to be passed by the Senate of the United States, condemnatory of that act, and rescinding the resolutions authorizing it to be done. Resolved, That this General Assembly do condemn the Sub-Treasury system which the administration is endeavoring to establish, as another item in that series of fatal experiments of this and the past administration which are the main source of that derangement in the currency and prostration of commercial credit, which have been so severely felt of late in every branch of industry, and which, if suffered to become a law, will by its tendency to augment Executive power, to unite the purse and the sword in the hands of the Executive, and to destroy the credit system, by the execution of specie in Government dues, ultimately change the real character of our Government, and place in peril the liberties of our country.

Resolved, That we consider the public lands of the United States as the common property of all the States and we therefore condemn the late act of Congress, allowing settlers on the public lands the right of preemption at the minimum price, as an act of gross injustice to the old States, who originally ceded them, or who contributed to a common fund for the purchase.

Resolved, That we believe the proper and equitable disposition of the public domain, is to divide the proceeds arising from their sales, among the several States of the Union, according to the ratio of their federal population.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress will represent the wishes of a majority of the people of this State by voting to carry out the foregoing resolutions.

The Raleigh Star, in speaking of these resolutions makes the following eloquent and appropriate remarks:—"A misrepresented and injured people—an expunged journal—and the wrongs set forth in these resolutions, have imperatively called for the condemnatory voice of North Carolina; and nobly has that call been responded to. Thanks to that gallant and honored band of Commonwealths, who, though assailed by government partisans, have stood up calm and unterrified, confident of the justice of their cause, and of the certainty of victory. Let Senators thus act, when these resolutions shall come up